

HAZEL GREEN HERALD.

SPENCER COOPER, Owner and Editor.

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SEVENTH YEAR.

HAZEL GREEN, WOLFE COUNTY, KY., FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1892.

NUMBER 51.

We Mourn the Loss of Profits.

GREAT FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR

SALE OF CLOTHING

We are going to make some improvements in our store room after January 1st. The contract is signed and sealed with the contractors—consequently we are compelled to sell our stock or pack it away. We prefer selling it at a sacrifice.

NOTHING RESERVED.

Every suit of Clothes, every Overcoat, every Pair of Pants marked in plain figures. We will just split them in half. This means 50 cents on the dollar. The cheapest sale of fine ready made clothing in Kentucky.

Our business is not conducted by fakes and guessing schemes. The man that's selling watch chains on the street corner for \$1, throwing in a watch just to show his generosity, needs watching. "Banco Steers," "Rattle Dazzle" tricksters and green goods sharps always promise great returns from small investments. Intelligent minds are on to the racket, and take no stock in such humbuggery. 'Tis value they want.

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100 CENTS WORTH AT 50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR!

Every article in our establishment is ticketed at the lowest price possible. The stamp of durability is on every garment.

If you have not dealt with us, ask your neighbor, who has. We invite you to our store, feeling assured that you will be pleased with our garments and satisfied with the matchless values we offer.

L. & C. STRAUS,
LEADING CLOTHIERS,
LEXINGTON, : : KENTUCKY.

STATE SUNSHINE AND SHADOW.

The magistrates of Wayne county have let the contract for a new \$10,000 jail.

The wife of Oscar Butler, living near Gilbertville, has eloped to St. Louis with Lewis Butler, a cousin of her husband, leaving six children behind.

The banking house of Allen Bros., at Sharpburg, and W. T. Hughart's residence burned last Thursday night. Loss and insurance not known.

Charles M. Berkheimer, Sr., a respectable old farmer of Clark county, went to Winchester, got on a spree, and fell from a window in Lang's hotel to the pavement, receiving fatal injuries.

A 3-year old child of Charles Shubert's, near Camargo, Montgomery county, was kicked and instantly killed Thursday night of last week by a vicious mule, which the child attempted to pet.

Mr. George See, aged 62 years, while in a fit, which he has been subject to for the past twelve years, fell into an open fireplace in the absence of his family from the room, at Clay City, and was burned to death.

Capt George, formerly of Mt. Sterling, is building a boat to play between Farmers and West Liberty. The boat is 90 feet long, 20 feet wide, and will cost \$2,000, and will be the first to plow the waters of the Upper Licking.

Clark Dillingham, a heretofore respected citizen of Graves county, is in jail at Mayfield, Ky., charged with an ugly attempt on his young step-daughter. The case is so strong against him that he cannot find a bondsman. The wife and mother defended and saved the girl.

J. J. Hall, a white man, indicted along with Kate Lee and Joe Morrison, colored, for conspiring to commit arson at Danville last November, when an attempt was made to start a fire in the business part of town, was last week convicted and given ten months in the penitentiary.

Charles Cain, a farmer residing at Waco, eight miles east of Richmond, was attacked by a mad mule last week while trying to make it work. The animal tore his upper lip off and otherwise mutilated his face. He is in a precarious condition. His lip is a loss to him, as it cannot be found. The mule is mad and will have to be killed.

The most intense excitement has prevailed in Hopkinsville for several days over the question of locating the training school of the Vanderbilt University for the Louisville Conference of the Methodist Church, which will be decided shortly by the committee appointed for that purpose. The question has narrowed down to Elkton, which offers \$18,500; Guthrie, 12,000, and Hopkinsville, \$12,900; each place giving ten acres of ground for building purposes. Later—Elkton gets the plum.

The plumbers of Newport have made a movement for eight hours' work a day. They at the same time demand an increase in their wages from \$2.50 to \$3.50 and \$4, the latter for the more skilled workmen. The bosses have offered \$3 a day for nine hours' work, and are united against what they think the extreme demands of the men. They say it is impossible to comply with them, and several have declared that if the men do not accept their terms by next week they will cancel all contracts and let the season's work go by default.

The Democratic State Executive Committee will meet on March 18th to determine the time and place for the next State Convention, and also to determine the basis of representation in that convention. It was agreed by the State Central and the State Executive Committees that, for the purpose of encouraging counties to bring out a full vote for State officers, that the representation of counties should be based on the State vote.

This will probably be taken as a basis of representation at the coming convention.

Scalp rashes, fever, and dryness are cured by Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

THE TRACK.

Notes of Horses That Have Won Notoriety as Trotters.

Kentucky Stock Farm.
The Trotting Association of Vienna will give \$40,000 in stake and purses this year.

Emperor Wilkes 2:20, after making a short season, will be trained again this year.

John A. Golden Smith will have 10 horses in his string at the Eastern meetings this season.

Thirty-one head of trotters were sold at the Kirby sale in Jerseyville, Ill., last week for \$10,734.

Alcantara has been insured for \$40,000 against death or disease. The premium amounts to \$3,200 a year.

No matter what the breeding may be, the speed that falters and quits when put to the test is only a sham.

Forty-six head of Palo Alto brood mares sold at auction in San Francisco last week for \$16,250, average \$295.

The freedom of the paddock for the colts is like rain to flowers. Their healthy snorting is the echo of future victory.

Mr. Sharp, Rushville, Neb., has sold to Tulley & Brockman, same place, the Alerton colt recently purchased by him. Consideration, \$1,700.

Doble says McDoel will be a greater surprise in 1892 than he was a disappointment last year. At that rate he will beat 2:10, as he let the boys down hard.

L. C. Manley, Smith's Mills, N. Y., has purchased Maude Belle 2:29, by Wood's Hambletonian, out of Helen V., by Enfield, from C. A. Ingalls, Cortland, N. Y.

Trotting races in Russia were formerly trotted by the competitors starting towards each other from opposite directions, but now they all trot in the same direction.

C. F. Dunbar's great pacer, Johnston, 2:09, looks and acts like a colt. He has been allowed to take on more flesh than ever before, and his owner expects great things of him this year.

Yataghan 10897 by Lord Russell, dam Yolande (dam of Yuba, 2:24; Yazoo, 2:27; Yuletide, 2:22) by Belmont; second dam Young Portia (dam of Voltaire 2:20), etc.), is making the season of 1892 at Pleasant Hill Stock Farm, R. K. Hart, proprietor.

Ed Rosewater 2:16, died the other day from heart failure. He had a two-year-old mark of 2:09, and a yearling record of 1:15, half mile. He was five years old and took his mark over the Hamline track last summer.

Angelina 2:18, will be in the hands of Orrin Hickok; Grattan 2:18, will be trained by George Starr; St. Vincent 2:21, by McHenry, and Sternberg (2), 2:26, will be handled by Tom Dickinson this year. This ought to be another great year for the Wilkes Boys.

Nat S. Fillmore, formerly of Washington, D. C., has established quite a large stock farm near Meadville, Pa. He has quite a number of colts and fillies by a son of Nutwood; also Holstein and Jersey cattle. Mr. Fillmore is a nephew of ex-President Millard Fillmore.

Stambaugh Brothers, of Youngstown, Ohio, have shipped eight head of horses to Meadville five of which are stallions and the other three are mares. They are sired by Belmont, Alcantara, Pilot Medium, Red Wilkes and Bayard. They will be handled by L. Shafer.

L. C. Manley, of South Mills, Chautauqua county, N. Y., has bought of C. A. Ingalls, Cortland, N. Y., Maude Belle, 2:29, by Wood's Hambletonian, dam Helen V. by Enfield. Mr. Manley has some very fine stock, and his premier stallion is Clayton Edsall, son of Maj. Edsall.

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189

and your renewal is earnestly solicited; or, if you wish to discontinue, send balance due us at the rate of \$5.00 a month. All unpaid subscriptions will be dropped from our books March 18, and the accounts be placed in an officer's hands for collection.

Thanking you for past patronage, and soliciting your continued good will, I am, Respectfully yours,
SPENCER COOPER.

KENTUCKY SOLDIERS.

Mr. Wilson's Efforts in Behalf of the 90 Day Men.

Representative Wilson has received from the Adjutant-General of Kentucky a full list of the State militia organizations that served 90 days in the war. He is preparing a bill, which he will introduce in a few days, placing all these troops on the same footing as the United States soldiers in regard to securing pensions.

The bill will embrace the Capital Guards, consisting of the Frankfort battalion; the Paducah battalion and the Sandy Valley, the North Cumberland, Three Forks, Hall's Gap, Green River, Middle Green River and South Cumberland battalions, the First Kentucky Cavalry, Casey County State Guards, Frankfort battalion and Capt. Bussey's Bath County Rangers.

These troops, when mustered into service, numbered 5,000 men, and about 3,500 were mustered out.

Mr. Wilson says of this number about 1,500 served in the regular army, either before or after their 90 days' service, and that an actual list of those who may secure pensions, if his bill becomes a law, will be close to 2,000.

The New Dictionary.

The answer of the publishers of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary to the attempt of pirates to steal their thunder by issuing cheap phototype reproductions of the antiquated edition of 1847, is the publication of a new and completely re-edited and enlarged edition of the authentic Unabridged, which as a distinguishing title bears the name of International.

The publishers have expended in the last ten years over \$300,000 in the preparation of this new book before issuing the first copy, and the improvements of the various editions since that of 1847 have cost over three-fourths of a million of dollars for editing, illustrating, type-setting and electrotyping alone.

The new Dictionary is the best book of its kind in the English language. It unlocks mysteries, resolves doubts, and decides disputes. The possession of it and the habit of consulting it will tend to promote knowledge, literary taste and social refinement. For every family, the members of which have mastered reading, the purchase of Webster's International Dictionary will prove a profitable investment, and the more they advance in knowledge and cultivation, the more they will appreciate its aid and worth.

Morton Stock Farm.

Mr. G. W. Morton, of Jacksonville, Ill., writes: "Have been trying for two years to remove a Windpuff on back part of front ankle, have used everything I could hear of, but done no good. The trial box of Quinn's Ointment has caused it to nearly disappear. Send one bottle as soon as possible." Sold by Rose & Jones.

Talton Hall, the noted Eastern Kentucky desperado, who has killed a score or more of men, and who was recently sentenced to be hung for the murder of a policeman at Bristol, Tenn., has been granted a new trial by the Supreme Court of that State.

We want 1,000 doz. eggs at 10c. We want your country produce. We want your surplus change, and we want to sell you goods cheaper than anybody.
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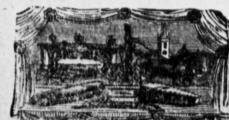
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FURNITURE : OF ALL KINDS : REPAIRED.
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J. W. CRAVEN.

Hazel Green Herald.

SPENCER COOPER, Publisher.

HAZEL GREEN, KY.

MATRIMONIAL MISHAPS.

A Woman Who Had Two Chances Saved by Wet Weather.

The vicissitudes of matrimony are many, and many are the ways by which the children of this world enter into that estate of greatest bliss and keenest ban.

A lady who dwells in the country has this tale to tell concerning the way in which one of her domestics entered the kingdom of the wed, and it is worth record as one of the varieties which is at least amusing.

The girl had secured a swain who had promised to marry her, although it was recognized by her friends that her hold was not as secure upon the man as might have been desired, and the day was fixed for the wedding. The girl made her preparations, but, being of a canny turn of mind, she did not leave her place in service, feeling that the worst would be sure before she gave up a certainty.

The event proved that she was wise, for in the end the slippery swain, finding that the time was at hand when he was expected to marry somebody, concluded that he liked the sister of his fiancée rather better than he did his first choice and to prevent mistakes he incontinentally married the former. The deserted maiden took the matter philosophically and remarked that "You never could depend on men critics, anyhow;" thereupon going her way and keeping an eye open for the main—and male—chance.

It was but a matter of two or three weeks before she informed her mistress once more that she was going to be married. This time she had secured a farmer and the time of the wedding was near at hand, as it had been before.

"You see," the prospective bride explained, "that we are callin' to get married next Wednesday, if it ain't too pleasant."

"Too pleasant," echoed her mistress. "I should think you would like it to be pleasant."

"Oh, that's all right," the girl responded, with an easy air. "You see it's a good day here, he'll have to stay at home 'n' tend to the hay; but if it ain't he's coming inter town 'n' we'll get hitched."

"But if it is pleasant and he does not come," the mistress inquired, "what then?"

"Oh, if it's pleasant Wednesday," was the reply, "then he's a-comin' the next rainy day."

Wednesday came, and a fairer day had never been seen, and, of course, there was no bridegroom.

The girl took it very calmly, and came to ask if she might have a loaf of wedding-cake made in the kitchen, as there seemed to be plenty of time. The mistress gave her consent, and the cook good-naturedly set to work and manufactured the confection.

Thursday also was fair but Friday was rainy. All day the girl waited for her lover but the unreliable swain did not come. Saturday the experience was repeated and on Saturday night the deserted damsel declared she had no more hope.

"We might as well eat the wedding cake," she announced, with the evident intention of making the best of the situation. "There ain't no chance of no wedding 's I can see, an' we might 's well get what we can out of it." So the domestic set to work, and she devoured the loaf of cake, with what result to their digestion has not been recorded.

And lo! on Sunday afternoon the long-lost lover arrived. He casually stated that he had found a lot of things around the barn that needed to be attended to on Monday morning, and that he had concluded on the night that the bridge would keep—a way of putting it which should have cost him his chances were it not that in the rural districts husbands are not as plenty as blackberries.

The bride came in to say good-by to her mistress, and explained her views of the situation with charming frankness.

"Now he's here," she said, "I think I'd better make sure of him 'n' marry him right off. He's a good, likely man, an' he's got a good farm, an' he ain't so over-anxious to get married, an' what's that like? he'll ever come back if I don't go with him now."

There was no time for more wedding-cake, and that was dispensed with. The pair went off to a clergyman and were married out of hand. What will be their future course no man knoweth, but the former mistress has now a story where with to enliven her camp upon friends, and there is a vacancy in her staff of servants which in the country is a matter of serious import.—Boston Courier.

Our Hapless Language.

Mrs. Average (reading)—Prof. Garner is going to Africa to study the language of monkeys.

Mrs. Average—I'm sorry to hear that. It won't be long before the scientists will be saying that all language is derived from monkeys, and then they'll be revising our dictionaries to give all our words the true original monkey pronunciation.—N. Y. Weekly.

TO USE THE SURPLUS.

The Natural Sequel to the Billion-Dollar Congress.

Among the bills that have recently been introduced in the house at Washington is one which the law creating the sinking fund and another to cover into the treasury the one hundred million-dollar gold reserve held for the redemption of greenbacks.

These are natural sequels to the acts of the Fifty-first congress. By abolishing some taxes on imports and increasing others so as to make them prohibitory, and by largely increasing the permanent appropriations, that congress put an end to the excess of receipts over expenditures and therefore put an end to the reduction of the public debt for some years to come. By stopping the redemption of four and one-half per cent. bonds before the end of the last fiscal year Secretary Foster threw a part of last year's surplus over into the next year, and so managed to meet in part the requirements of the sinking fund for the current fiscal year. But in his annual report the secretary admits that the total amount needed to meet the requirements for the year will fall nearly eleven million dollars short of the requirement, while for next year he estimates that there will be only about four million dollars to be applied out of about fifty million dollars required. Inasmuch as it will be impossible to meet the requirements of the fund without additional taxation, it is not enough that representatives should propose to abolish a statutory requirement which cannot be met.

The last congress covered into the treasury the surplus which had been deposited by the national banks for the redemption of their notes, amounting to more than fifty-four million dollars. It treated the money which had been so deposited and all that might be deposited thereafter not as a trust fund to be applied to the specific purpose for which the fund was created, but as revenue applicable to any governmental use. It was in fact applied to the purchase of bonds at a premium.

Since the fund for the redemption of bank notes has been so treated, why not treat the one hundred million dollars held for the redemption of greenbacks in the same way? This is the question that arises in the mind of Mr. Watson, of Georgia, who has introduced the bill to cover this money into the treasury. Secretary Foster has said that he would not hesitate to break into this fund if he should find it necessary in order to meet the current expenditures. He will probably feel grateful to the democratic gentleman from Georgia for proposing to remove all doubt as to the legality of this proceeding and to place the entire fund at his disposal.

Mr. Watson seems to be one of those philosophers who think that greenbacks are not promises to pay, which the government is bound in honor to redeem and for the redemption of which on demand it is under obligation to provide, but "absolute" money, or fiat money, which is not redeemable any more than gold coin is redeemable. Rational men do not accept this theory. We have about three hundred and fifty-six million dollars of greenbacks outstanding. These greenbacks are notes—promises to pay—and the government stands pledged by the act of January 14, 1875, to redeem them and to make good any loss for their redemption in coin on demand. A hundred millions is not an extravagant reserve to hold for this purpose. In addition to the greenbacks the government has issued over seven hundred million dollars of treasury notes in payment for silver bullion, and it has declared its purpose to hold these notes at par with gold. It is adding over fifty million a year to the volume of money, and it is bound to make suitable provision for maintaining them at par. In addition to all this the government has outstanding over three hundred and twenty million dollars of silver certificates which congress has promised to keep at par with gold. There is, therefore, about seven hundred and fifty-four million dollars of paper additional with more coming at the rate of over fifty million dollars a year, all of which congress has engaged to keep at par with gold. The hundred million dollars reserve is certainly none too large for the purpose of keeping this growing mass of paper at par. And yet it is proposed to cover every dollar of it into the treasury and leave all this money without support. It would be more rational to provide for an increase of the gold reserve.—Chicago Herald.

BLAINE AND HIS GANG.

The Administration Is in the Hands of Capitalists and Adventurers.

The two factors which control every important action of the Harrison administration are Blaine and the Blaine gang. Of these Blaine is the least important. He is as much a puppet "in the hands of his friends" as Harrison is when both Blaine and Blaine's friends are in the controlling hands. From time to time Blaine or his friends, for purposes of their own, give it out that he "dissents from the policy of the president." No doubt the president will be very responsive under Blaine's control, but it is certain that he can take no step of importance on which the Blaine gang puts its veto. They control his cabinet, and the entire machinery of the republican party in his hands.

They consist of two elements—first, such capitalists as Levi P. Morton and Andrew Carnegie, who are the principal

contributors to republican campaign funds. These are reinforced by such adventurers as Stephen B. Elkins and Pat Egan. In the hands of these men the president is no more his own master than if he were a child's doll. Even if he wished to resist them, he would be impotent to do so. But he would never dream of allowing his jealousy of Blaine's influence to carry him far enough to make an issue with them. He knows that his chances of re-election depend entirely on them, and that as long as he is successful in subservient to them they will keep him where they can use him.

Throughout the administration Blaine, who has often been forced by his gang to measure his moves to be disgraceful, has simply used Harrison as a door mat to wipe his feet on when his gang have dragged him deeper into the mire than he wished to go. He and they have used Harrison and have unloaded on him the odium of their doings. They are friendly with the Washington end of the associated press, and most of the Washington correspondents detest Harrison so cordially that it was all the easier to use them for the purposes of the suave and smiling rascality of these skillful manipulators.

But there never has been any doubt that where Blaine is not responsible for the Harrison administration the Blaine gang are. They are as desperate and unscrupulous as a lot of plutocrats and political adventurers are ever cursed a country, and this country is always in imminent danger as long as they control it.—St. Louis Republic.

HARRISON AND QUAY.

The President May Expect Cold Comfort from the Key-Stone State.

When President Harrison east from him Hon. Matthew Stanley Quay he threw away the support of the state of Pennsylvania. For since that eventful day Quay has been a thorn in the side of the political career.

President Harrison's latest defeat at the hands of his former chief was at the republican primary elections in Philadelphia at which delegates to elect delegates to the national convention were chosen. In that fight the president took a hand. He had two candidates in the persons of United States Marshal Leeds and Charles W. Henry. Out of a total of two hundred delegates Leeds and Henry received but twenty. Every member of the Philadelphia delegation to the national convention is a Quay man to the backbone. And every member of the entire Pennsylvania delegation so far elected is a Quay man and a red-hot Blaineite.

Very little hope, indeed, may President Harrison look for in the Key-stone state. In this fight with Quay he was backed by Mr. Wannamaker and a small army of former Ohio supporters. But Quay's hold on the state was too strong and his command of the party machinery so absolute that the Harrison forces were routed completely.

All of which is respectfully referred to those who declared and still declare that Hon. Matthew Stanley is taking no part in Pennsylvania or national politics.—Chicago Globe.

NOTES AND OPINIONS.

There is nothing in the democratic programme looking to the untaxing of foreigners while the burden on our own citizens are undisturbed.—N. Y. World.

It would seem to be about time for Secretary Foster and Secretary Elkins to flax around and look out for the Harrisonian fences. What are they there for?—Boston Herald.

The republican press should hasten to denounce the New York veterans who have declared that our pension legislation has become a national nuisance.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A Quay jury has decided that it has been libelled by the accusation of complicity with Hardsley. There were eleven republicans on the jury. So Mr. Quay is vindicated again.—St. Louis Republic.

Tom Reed thinks Harrison and Blaine will kill each other off and the republican nominee will be a dark horse. Does he dream of a short, fat man from the northeast, with a thick neck and a bitter tongue, and the sable nag in question?—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

If he thinks of it, perhaps the president could leave the key in the drawer that holds the letter written by Blaine before he went into the cabinet pledging his support to Harrison in 1892, when a reporter is about. Any Harrison paper would be willing to publish it.—St. Paul Globe.

The Harrison men carried the Indianapolis primaries in gallant style and then telegraphed the news all over the country. It is a suggestive commentary upon the general esteem in which the president is held that the press should uniformly regard the tidings that his own neighbors and fellow-townsmen have not deserted him as a startling piece of news.—Chicago Times.

It is among the mercantile and manufacturing classes that urgent demands are being formulated looking to the undoing as far as possible of some of the ruinous provisions of the McKinley bill. These classes are doubtless willing to endure much rather than keep prices constantly unsettled, but some features of the existing schedules call so loudly for revision that they cannot possibly be allowed to stand.—Boston Globe.

SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

—America, through the American board, expended in fifty years \$1,250,000 to evangelize Hawaii, and has during that time received about \$4,000,000 a year in trade. England's missions are said to bring back a pound in trade for every pound given to convert the heathen.—Illustrated Christian Weekly.

—A speaker at the recent international congress showed by experiments upon school children, when three or four hundred children were given in succession, that each sum showed an inferiority to the previous one, both in correctness and as regards the time in which it was completed. This one faculty employed was gradually exhausted, a fresh piece of evidence showing the necessity for diversity of work.

—In the Roman Catholic church, in the sixteenth century, it was ordained that no commemoration should be made in the Missal for such as committed self-murder. This ecclesiastical law continued till the Reformation, when it was admitted into the statute law of England by the authority of parliament, which was a very bad law and goods. Till 1825 the body of the suicide was directed to be buried in a cross-road, and a stake to be driven through it.

—The American Sunday-school union makes the following report of its work during the three years last March. It has in this time established 5,361 new Sunday-schools in needy or destitute communities, into which were gathered 22,887 teachers, and 186,017 scholars. The results in conversions and the development of churches from these schools is 14,981 conversions and the organizing of 355 churches. This work costs about \$90,000 a year, and reaches those who are not provided for by any other agency.

—Mrs. Ellen M. Richards, who is instructor at the Boston Institute of Technology, has been given an opportunity to get all the housewife's science she can into the heads of the big "tech." boys. "They'll need it some time," she says, eagerly, and with one of her bright smiles. "All girls do not marry, but there are precious few boys who don't. And I mean to make these boys competent instructors in case they get incompetent wives. They'll know a great deal more about housekeeping than the men of this generation."

—A curious custom of the Greek church was illustrated at the funeral the other day of the young Grand Duchess Paul of Russia. Before the coffin was closed the metropolitan placed a written paper in the right hand of the corpse, which read: "We, by the grace of God, prelate of the holy Russian church, write this to our master and friend, St. Peter, the gate-keeper of the Lord Almighty. We announce to you that the servant of the Lord, her imperial highness, the Grand Duchess Paul, has finished her life on earth and is now on your way to admit into the kingdom of Heaven without delay, for we have absolved all her sins and granted her salvation. You will obey our order on sight of this document which we put into her hand."

EVILS OF TEA AND COFFEE.

Extract from a Lecture by Dr. J. H. Kellogg, of the Battle Creek Sanitarium.

Poets talk of the "cup that cheers but not inebriates," referring to either tea or coffee, but these drinks do not inebriate, and if they cheer, it is only an evidence of mebration. Tea and coffee do, on a large scale, what wine does on a small scale, because they are much more extensively used than wine. There is a club in London which meets every Saturday night to have a spree on tea, and some of them get under the table before they get through. Less than two years ago two Boston girls were arrested for being drunk and disorderly. They swore that they had taken no liquor, and no proof could be obtained that they had. But on investigation it appeared that they had acquired the habit of chewing tea, and carried it to the excess of intoxication. A doctor told me a short time ago that his first case of delirium tremens was that of an old lady from tea-drinking, and it is known that invertebrate tapers do reach this stage of intoxication sometimes. I knew of a man some time ago who had delirium tremens from the use of tobacco.

A physician to one of the large manufacturing establishments in New England told me of a curious disease which often occurred out among the employees. Sometimes fifteen or twenty girls were seized with delirium during the day and would have to be carried home and the disease seemed at first quite puzzling. At length it was discovered that tea-chewing was prevalent among the employees, and that they brought a supply daily in their pockets. The girls were sent home to recover, and when they resumed work, it was necessary for some time to search them every morning to make sure that they did not take up the evil habit. There is more drunkenness in a cup of tea than in a like quantity of lager beer, as has been proven by actual analysis. Tea and coffee are more serious intoxicants than alcohol, because they are more generally used. Their evil results are not generally recognized, but some of the most serious of nervous disorders are born of the use of tea and coffee. Many people go through life with a continually increased on tea from month to month and from year to year, and a very large proportion of them are women.—Reported by Helen L. Manning.

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No Sickness Is There, Nor Age,
Nor Poverty,

Dr. Talmage's text on Sunday was Revelations viii. 1: "There was silence in Heaven about the space of half an hour."

From all we can learn it is the only time Heaven ever stopped. It does not stop for other cities, for the night, for the day, for the Sabbath, for the feast, for a plague, for the inhabitants never says: "I am sick." It does not stop for bankruptcies, for its inhabitants never fall. It does not stop for wars, for its inhabitants are never slain. It does not even snow nor sweeping freshets. What, then, stopped it for thirty minutes? Gottus and Prof. Stuart think it was at the time of the destruction of Jerusalem, A.D. 70, and that it was a fallacy, a year, it is said, between the close of the Diocletian persecution and the beginning of the wars by which Constantine gained the throne. But that was all a guess, and I do not know where to find it. I do not know when it was, and I do not care when it was, but of the fact that such an interrum of sound took place, I am certain. "There was a space," given for the space of half an hour.

The famous Dr. Morrison, of Chelsea, was accomplished as much by his silent suffering as by his eloquent words, and he had asthma that for twenty-five years brought him out of his couch at 2 o'clock each morning. His four sons and two daughters, all of whom were physicians, were unable to cure him, and the doctor's stroke made insane. The afflicted man said: "At this moment there is not an inch of my body that is not filled with pain, and I am unable to utter a triumphant, silent. Those who were in his presence said they felt as though they were in the gates of Heaven. Oh, how I wish I could tell you the words of the imperial poet was condemned to death for writing something that offended the people. All the pleas in his defense were of no avail, and his brother uncovered the arm of his brother and showed where his hand had been shot off at Salamis. The crowd was silent, and the speaker continued speaking on a line of silence, if it be of the right kind and at the right time. There was a quiet old hymn spoken in the church, and the church was silent."

The race is not forever got
By him who fastest runs.
Nor the battle by those people
That shoot with the longest guns.

My friends, the tossing Sea of Galilee
Seemed most to offend Christ by the
Amount of noise it made, for he said to it:
"Be still!" Heaven has been
Crowning kings and queens unto God
For many centuries, yet Heaven never
Stopped a moment for any such occur-
rence, but it stopped thirty minutes for
the coronation of Silence. "There was
silence in Heaven for the space of half
an hour."

Learn also from my text that Heaven must be an eventful and active place.

Not only are all the triumphs of the past to be commemorated, but all the triumphs to come. Not only what we know of God, but what we will know of Him after the resurrection. The words of the text had said, "In the day of silence in Heaven for thirty days, I would not have been startled at the announcement, but it indicates their triumph." There were no more enemies for friends to hunt up; so many of the greatly good and useful that we will want to see; so many of the inexpressible things of earth we will need ascertain. We will want to know of the experiences we will want to talk over, and all the other spirits and all the ages will want the same, that there will be no more opportunity for evasion. We will want to know of the triumphs pointed out to us the heroes and heroines that the yellow fever and cholera doctors—who did not, flying from the pestilence, had been in the city, had been in the lazaretto; the railroad engineers who stayed at their places in order to save the train, though they themselves perished. Hubert Gofin, the man who had been in the mine, the bucket at the bottom of the mine, just as he heard the waters rush in, and when one jerk of the rope would have lifted him into safety, put a shield over his head, and saved a child in the bucket and jerking the rope for him to be pulled up, crying: "Tell them the water has burst in and we will be rescued." The other end of the right gallery, and then giving the command to the other miners till they dragged themselves so near out that the people could see them, and then they were rescued. The multitudes of men and women who got no crown on earth, but will want to see when they get their crown in Heaven. I tell you, there will be no more opportunity to evade.

Besides that Heaven is full of children. They are in the vast majority. No child on earth who amounts to anything can be kept quiet half an hour, and how are you going to keep 100,000,000 children quiet for half an hour? You know Heaven is full of more of a place than it was when that recede of thirty minutes occurred. Its population has been multiplied, and it is more of a place. Heaven is more on hand, more of rapture, more of knowledge, more of intercommunication, more of worship.

There is not much difference between Heaven and earth. When you are down here when there are a few houses reached up only to Sands street, as compared with what this great city is now, you are not far from Heaven. When New York when Canal street was far up town and when Canal street is far down town then there is a difference between what Heaven was and what it is now. The most thrilling place we have ever been in is stupor

My subject also impresses me with the immortality of a half hour. That half hour mentioned in my text is more widely known than any other period in the calendar of Heaven. None of the whole hours of Heaven are measured off, none of the years, none of the centuries. Of the millions of ages past and the millions of ages to come, not one is especially measured off in the Bible. The half hour of my text is made immortal. The only part of eternity that was ever measured by earthly time-piece was measured by the minute-hand of my text. Oh, the half hours. They decide everything.

I am not asking what you will do with the years or months or days of your life, but what of the half hours which I have given you. I want to know if you will use them as they ought to be used, and I will tell you the story of your whole life on earth and the story of your whole life in eternity. The right thing to do is to make every minute of your time minutes, the right or wrong thing to do is to make every half hour half hours, the right or wrong things you can do in thirty minutes are the same things you can do in one hour or one day or one year, or even in one long or desperate look out for the fragments of time. They are pieces of eternity. It was the half hour which I gave to the learned blacksmith Eliza Burritt who became a famous Eliahu Burritt the learned blacksmith, the half hour between professional calls as a physician that made Abercrombie the Christian philosopher, the half hour which I gave to the schoolmaster that made Salmon P. Chase chief-justice, the half hours between shoemakers that made Henry Wadsworth Longfellow the poet, the half hours between canal boatmen that made James A. Garfield president.

The half hour a day for good books or prayer or indulgence; the half hour a day for helping others or blasting away at others; the half hour before you go to bed or after you get up; the half hour return from business; that makes the difference between the scholar and the ignorant, between the Christian and the infidel, between the saint and the sinner, between heaven and hell, between the angels and the devils, between the elect and the reprobate, between Heaven and Hell. The most tremendous things in your life and mine were certain half hours. The country minister I resolved to become a Christian then and there; the half hour when I decided to become a preacher; the half hour when I came to realize that my sins were dead; the half hour when I stood on the top of my house in Oxford street and saw our

entered Jerusalem; the half hour in which I ascended Mount Calvary; the half hour in which I stood on Mars Hill; the half hour in which the dodecahedron was made; the half hour, and about ten or fifteen other half hours, are the chief times of my life. You may forget the names of the exact years or most of the important events, but you will never forget the half like the half. The half hours of my text will be immortal. I do not query what you will do with the twentieth century. I do not query what you will do with the twenty-first century. What is the next half hour? Upon that hinges your destiny. And during that some of you will receive the Gospel and make complete surrender, and during that some of you will reject the Gospel, the rejection of the full and free and urgent and impassioned offer of life eternal. Oh, that the glorious half hour might be the most glorious thirty minutes of your lives! A great geographer stood with a sailor, looking at a globe that represented our planet, and he pointed to a place on the globe where there had been a continent. The undiscovered continent was America. The geographer who pointed to where he thought there was a new world was Columbus. He said, "I don't know," he showed it was Columbus. This last was not satisfied till he had picked that gem out of the sea and set it in the crown of his native geography. Yes, yes, who have been looking down the rough sea of sorrow and sin, let me point out to you another continent, yet another world, that you may surely find. It is a continent of wisdom, of peace now study. Oh, set sail for here! Here is the ship and here are the compasses. In other words make this half-hour, beginning at 11:40 by my watch, the first step toward becoming a Christian. Pray for a regenerated spirit. Louis XIV., while walking in the garden at Versailles met Mansard, the great architect, and the king said, "Mansard, what is your business?" Put on your hat," said the king. "For the evening is damp and cold." And Mansard the rest of the evening kept on his hat. The duties of a king were not so important as his head before the king expressed their surprise at Mansard, but the king said: "I can make a duke or marquis, but God only can make a Christian. And God only can give grace." So only through this convicting and converting grace can we become a Christian, and life is ready this very half-hour to accomplish it.

Again, my text suggests a way of attaining Heaven so that we can bear witness to all men that we are Christians, that we handle so much in an immeasurable word. Knowing that we could not understand that word, the Bible says, "But how shall we hear?" and ever. But how shall we hear?

"And ever!" I am glad that my text puts under our eye heaven for thirty min-

ates. As when you would see a green picture, you put a sheet of paper over it, and you join your eyes together, and you forefinger to your thumb, and look through the circle between, and the picture becomes more intense, so this masterpiece of Heaven by St. John is made more intense by the fact that it is only thirty minutes of it at a time. Now we have something that we can come nearer to grasping, and it is a quiet Heaven. When we discuss about the things of Heaven, we are almost always most nervous shock to those who have all their lives been crowded by many people, and who want a quiet Heaven. For the last thirty-five years I have been crowded by people in crowds and under public scrutiny and amid excitements, and I have sometimes thought for a few weeks after I reach Heaven I would like to go down in some quiet part of the realm, with a few friends, and for a little while try comparative solitude. Then there are those whose hearing is so delicate that they get nervous about the music of the choir of the eternal orchestra, and they get like saying, as a good woman in Hudson, N. Y., said, after hearing me speak of the mighty choir of Heaven: "That is a great deal of music, but I don't become any poorer head." Yes, that half-hour of my text is a still experience. There was silence in Heaven for half an hour. You will find that in all the world. I have heard the King's palace, and taken only a glimpse, for we have only thirty minutes for all Heaven. "Is that Jesus,

[illegible]

—Evidently in England there are many ladies and gentlemen by title who are not such in fact. Names and armorial bearings which are found in the herald's college do not appear in the peerage of merit and honesty. The prince of Wales is a self-acknowledged law-breaker and gambler. His former cronies, Sir William Gordon-Cummings, is a legally-branded thief. And now Harry Jamesborne, the goddaughter of Sir Harry James, stands by her own confession as the pilferer of her intimate friend's (Mrs. Harry Graves) jewelry. Over these noblesse oblige is an obsolete motto.

—A British clergyman affirmed that none have learned the secret of enjoying the Bible until they have commenced to mark it, neatly, underlining and dating special verses, which have cast a light upon their path, drawing railway connections between verses which repeat the same message, jotting down new references, or the catchwords of helpful thoughts. Such a habit finds plenty of employment for the pen, and stores up our treasures permanently. Our Bible becomes the precious memento of bygone hours, and records the history of our inner life.

—People, unless sick, come out of doors; so races, if healthy, manifest themselves in the life.—ANDR.

It Did Not Appear a Surprising Thing to

After dinner one of the village officials came over to the hotel and informed me that there was going to be a dance that night out in the country about four miles, and asked me if I didn't want to attend.

"Is that the same dance I heard them talking about last evening?"

"Very likely."

"The Stevens boys are going to be there?"
 "Certainly; they live out that way."
 "And the Jones boys?"
 "They'll be there."
 "And is there a young man named Burr Robinson?"
 "Oh, yes; he clerks in the post office."
 "And is there another named Alf Williams?"

"Yes; there's a saw-mill out here." "And there's a girl around here somewhere called Jennie, isn't there?" "Well, I guess I won't go." "But why? I can promise you a splendid time." "Well, the Stevens boys and the Jones boys were both in town this forenoon buying revolvers for the dance, and I heard that Bart Bowline was going to stick a big bowie-knife into the back of the first fellow to dance with him. Something was also mentioned about someone shooting old Scott if he showed up, and about picking a fuss with young Livingston and shooting him full of lead." "Is that all you heard?" he asked. "Isn't that enough? I don't want to be killed out there." "You're not being capacious," he earnestly remarked, "there's going to be dancing, in course, and we want you to lead the Virginia reel. There's going to be shooting, in course, and we have had a stage accident, and the back door where you can tumble out the minute anybody whoops. The boys will be disappointed if you don't"

I didn't go, however. Next morning I was inquiring for my friend of the day before, and the merchant whom I interrogated replied:

"I reckon they hain't toted him in yet."

"He just happened to be killed out there at the dance, 'long with two others, and they do say that there was seven wounded!"—Detroit Free Press.

The Old Man Was Afraid He Had Paid Too Much.

He had been talking in a general way in the smoking-car, when an oldish man with a very innocent expression of countenance, a few wrinkles and a balding head, came in and sat down.

"Gentlemen, I've been sort of looking around Chicago for three or four days, and I kinder imagine I got swindled in buying a watch. Here it is, and I wish you'd look it over and give me your opinions. I haint traveled around much, and I don't know many of the tricks of a big, bad city, and I hate to think I don't know 'nuff not to bite at a sucker's bait. Just look it over and tell me what you think."

It seemed to be a gold watch and the movement seemed to be all right, but the first man who took it in hand investigated the movement and said:

"Well, old man, if you paid more than twenty-five dollars for that thing you've been bitten."

"I should say," observed the second man, after a thorough investigation, "that if I had my choice between a twenty-dollar bill and this watch, I'd take the bill. I've seen better ones at eighteen dollars."

"What's your opinion?" asked the old man, as he handed it to a third.

"Humph! You won't get mad?"

"Oh, no."

"If you have been swindled you want to know it?"

"X-3-11"

"Well, sir, I used to be agent for a factory in Connecticut which turned out better looking watches than this at eight dollars apiece to the trade."

The old man settled back in his seat and set himself to thinking with a ne-

"How much did you really pay for that watch, anyhow?"

He pulled out his wallet, hunted out the bill and showed me the figures. The price of the watch was four dollars and a half, with a guarantee on the bill for one year.—Jeweler's Circular.

• Our Home Life.

Look at our home life. We should not forget that though they are ours without price, the good things of our homes have not been without cost to those to whose love we are indebted

for them. We have but to think of the love that sheltered our infancy and guided our feet in tender years, and of the self-denial and sacrifices, the toils and watchings, the care and anxiety, the hours of rest, the sleepless nights, the planning, the praying, the weeping, and all the cost of love—for love always costs—along the days of childhood and youth. Then oftentimes much of the good in our homes has come down from the past, the fruit of the labor and suffering of a line of ancestors. Thus every comfort and joy and beauty should be sacred as a sacrament to us for it has been bought by the sweat and by hands of love, at cost of toil and saving and sacrifice, economy, real self-denial.

HAZEL GREEN HERALD.

SPENCER COOPER, Editor.



HAZEL GREEN, KY.:
FRIDAY, : March 11, 1892.

BRIEF EDITORIALS AND NEWS NOTES.

A. H. HARGIS, of Jackson, has a card in this issue to which the attention of the voters of this, the 34th Senatorial District, is directed. Our acquaintance with Mr. Hargis, while very limited, is sufficient to say of him that he is conceded to be one of the best business men in Eastern Kentucky, and a sober, industrious, law-abiding citizen. He is in the vigor of young manhood, has the interest of this section at heart, and if chosen to the vacancy made by the death of his lamented father, will wear the honor thus bestowed with becoming modesty and a firm determination to do his duty in all things that interest his constituents. Several counties have already instructed for him, and there is hardly a doubt of his election.

OTIS W. SNYDER, the genial President of the Lexington Foundry Company, sent out handsome invitations to many of his friends recently inviting them to attend a social gathering of the friends of the foundry at the Palace Hotel, Lexington, Ky., March 1, at 9 P. M. We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation, and regret very much that our duties prevented us from attending the festive board, and especially so as the Lexington papers say it was a very elegant affair. The table contained all kinds of tropical fruits and other delicacies, and the attending gentlemen rendered it "a feast of reason and flow of soul."

A BILL has been introduced in the Kentucky Legislature to amend the libel law that when an action is brought against a newspaper the cause must be tried in the county where said paper is published, and all fair-minded men must agree that such a law is a just one. We hope our Senator, whoever may succeed to the vacancy, and our Representatives, will give this matter their earnest attention, and support the bill as introduced by Mr. Carroll, of Louisville.

THE Cincinnati Enquirer, which a few weeks ago was tearing its hair in the effort to boom David B. Hill for the Presidency, is now as dumb as an oyster on the subject. The very fact that the Enquirer espoused the cause of Hill was sufficient to put thinking Democrats on their guard, for while the Enquirer is undoubtedly the greatest newspaper in the West, Mr. McLean's Democracy is "like Lowry's buttermilk," very scattering and quite thin.

WE have received the Nebraska Standard, a neat 8-page column quarto published at Kearney, Neb., and notice that J. Morgan Easterling, a native of Morgan county, is Secretary and Treasurer of the publishing company. We welcome the Standard to our exchange list, and hope our friend Easterling may find a plethora of much pleasure in publishing it.

THE Lexington Transcript now comes to us in a bran new dress, which is very becoming, and we notice also that it is wonderfully improved editorially as well. Parentetically, however, we would suggest that Bro. Caldwell "put a head on it"—that is, a new one, as a new suit never looks well under an old hat.

J. HARRY BRENT, of Paris, Ky., was last week appointed to the vacancy in the Superior Court caused by the death of Judge Van Buren Young. Mr. Brent was a candidate against Mr. Young in the nominating convention, but withdrew. The appointment gives general satisfaction.

JOHN W. GUDDEL, Superintendent of Public Schools for Anderson county, has been arrested for embezzlement of school funds, and is under \$3,000 bond for his appearance.

THE election for a Senator to succeed Hon. John S. Hargis, deceased, has been held for the 21st Inst., by Lieut.-Gov. Alford, President of the State Senate.

THERE is every probability that Alex. Hargis, a merchant of Jackson, and a son of the lamented Senator, will succeed to the vacancy caused by the death of his father. Sentiment has a great deal to do with a dead relative's successor, and sentiment seems to be toward young Hargis.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4, '92.

The fate of the Bland free coinage bill will practically be settled by the vote of the House next Monday, on the resolution reported from the Committee on Rules setting aside March 22, 23 and 24 for the consideration of the bill. How will the House vote? That is the question of questions with both the silver and anti-silver men, and there are several reasons why it is difficult to answer it definitely. First, no one knows how many members will be absent that day. It is said that pressure is being brought to bear upon those Democrats who are known to favor free coinage, but who are willing to have it postponed until after the Presidential election, to get them to be out of the city that day. Second, no one knows what attitude the Republican members will take on the resolution. There are a few of them committed to free coinage, but at least eighty of them are opposed to it, and ex-Speaker Reed, Representative Burrows and other influential members of their party are not to favor their not voting at all. Representative Bland says he has made a careful canvass of the House, and that the resolution will be passed whether the Republicans vote against it or decline to vote. If he is right, and, barring the absences, the chances are largely in his favor, the free coinage bill may be considered as having already passed the House.

The serious illness of Representative Spranger necessitated a change in the plans of the Ways and Means Committee concerning the three tariff bills reported to the House early this week, and the postponement of their consideration until next week. The first bill to be called up will be the one putting wool on the free list, to be followed in due time by those for free binding twine, free cotton ties and cotton bagging.

Members of the labor organizations who have long recognized the deplorable condition of the Government Printing Office building, within the walls of which—mighty shaky walls they are, too—some three thousand employees perform the labor incident to the large printing establishment in the world, are beginning to ask why it is, if all the Senators and members of Congress favor it, as they all say they do, that Congress does not provide for a new building? As yet the question is very quietly asked, but if it is not soon answered the tone will grow louder and louder until it will be heard in every section of this country where there is a branch of organized labor. Talk has had the floor long enough—action is what is wanted.

The Senate and House Committees on Immigration went to New York to-day to make the preliminary arrangements for the joint investigation of the recent introduction of typhus fever by Russian Hebrew immigrants.

The Senate Finance Committee has at last found a financial measure that it did not report unfavorably. It is the bill which recently passed the House forbidding the loan of money by National banks to their own officers without the approval of a majority of the Board of Directors or Executive Committee. Besides reporting favorably on the bill the committee added an amendment authorizing the banks to enlarge their circulation to the full par value of the United States bonds deposited to secure the same.

A convention representing the lumber men of the country was held here this week. It adopted a resolution protesting against the bill introduced by Representative Bryan, of Nebraska, removing the duties on imported lumber.

The friends of Mr. Claggett, the contestant for the seat held by Senator Doebois, of Idaho, were loud enough in their speakmaking, but not numerous enough when the vote was taken to unseat Mr. Dulvis.

The House this week passed the Indian appropriation bill, and is now considering the District of Columbia appropriation bill.

The Democratic managers of the House are having a great deal of trouble on account of the persistency of the Democratic members in absenting themselves. Their majority is so large that many of them appear to think they can stay away as much as they please. The result is the Republicans have in their power to break a quorum by refusing to vote, whenever they are so disposed.

The table showing the appropriations made for public buildings, now in course of erection, and the amount remaining on hand of the appropriations made for them, together with an estimate of the amount required to complete them, which Mr. Suyers has had, by permission of the House, inserted in the Congressional Record, is intended as a defense of the Democratic policy of making no appropriations for new public buildings at this session. Those towns which expected to get public buildings will hardly accept it as a valid defense, whatever others may think of it.

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Two Bottles Cured Her, VI
CINCINNATI, Ia., July, 1890.
I was suffering 10 years from shocks in my head, so much so that at times I didn't expect to recover. I took medicine from many doctors, but did not get any relief until I took Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic, the second dose relieved me and 2 bottles cured me. S. W. PECK.

NEWPORT, Ky., February 20, 1891.
For many years I was sickly and very nervous, so that the least thing would frighten me, and my sleep was unrefreshing and I was so weak as to be unable to do any housework. I was always ill-humored and depressed. Now everything is changed. Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic (2 bottles) has helped me; I am like a new person, can work, sleep well and feel contented. I recommend this medicine at every opportunity. ELISA HOLLER.

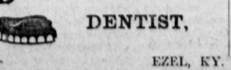
FREE A valuable book on Nervous Diseases sent free to any address who obtains this medicine free of charge. This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Union, N.M., since 1878, and is now prepared under his direction by the
KOENIG MED. CO., Chicago, Ill.
Sold by Druggists at \$1 per Bottle, 6 for \$5. Large Size, \$1.75. 6 Bottles for \$9.

J. H. PIERATT, Livery, Feed and Sale Stable, HAZEL GREEN, KY.

20 Double and Single Bays and Saddle Horses for hire. Parties conveyed to any point on reasonable terms.

I will also attend to all calls for announcing, and solicit business of this kind. Respectfully, &c., JOHN H. PIERATT.

DR. J. F. LOCKHART, DENTIST, EHEL, KY.



"Seeing is Believing."

And a good lamp must be simple; when it is not simple it is not good. Simple, Beautiful, Good—these words mean much, but to see "The Rochester" will impress the truth more forcibly. All metal, tough and seamless, and made in three pieces only, it is absolutely safe and unbreakable. Like Aladdin's of old, it is indeed a "wonderful lamp," for its marvelous light is purer and brighter than gas light, softer than electric light and more cheerful than either.

Look for this stamp. THE ROCHESTER. If the lamp dealer has not the genuine Rochester and the store you want, send to us for our new illustrated catalogue, and we will send you a lamp quickly by express—your choice of over 2,000 varieties from the latest Lamp Store in the World.

ROCHESTER LAMP CO., 42 Park Place, New York City.

"The Rochester."

PATTON BROS., WHOLESALE MANUFACTURING DRUGGISTS CATLETTSBURG, KY.

The Largest Drug House in the Ohio Valley.

Manufacturers of 228 REMEDIES that are Sold by the Dozen.

10,000 Square Feet of Floor Room. 28 Hands Employed.

NERVE KING! The only remedy that is sold on an absolute guarantee to cure all Pains and Aches, Cramps and Colic, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, etc. Used internally and externally. The best Liniment in the world. PRICE 25 CENTS.

HINDOO KIDNEY CORDIAL! For the permanent cure of Pains in the Back, and all disorders of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs. Thousands of certificates of those who have used this remedy, will be sent on application. PRICE \$1.00.

For Sale by Drug Stores, and Country Stores EVERYWHERE.

Do You Need Money?

If so, you can get something better than dollars from us. The completion of the K. U. R. to Jackson has cut us off from a large wholesale trade heretofore had by us in several counties east, and left on our hands an immense stock of goods, which we are compelled to unload, and in order to do so we are determined to make prices do the work, prices which will make our patrons happy and make competition howl. We offer to Country Merchants extra inducements, and guarantee to them lower prices than they ever got before. We are overstocked and must unload. Remember we will duplicate any bill, with freights added, either wholesale or retail, east or west, north or south, up hill or down. We are now receiving such lines, bought for cash at bottom bargains, as will fill every department. New, fresh, reasonable, choice and cheap. We can astonish you with

CHEAP TABLES

covered with goods at half prices. As the prices we name merely give us a chance to get our money out of the goods, we cannot afford credit. Goods will be sold for cash only, or country produce, live stock and school claims taken in exchange.

We have opened a new department under the charge of Miss Laura Rawlings and Miss Lula Day, which is fully stocked with fine Millinery, Notions, Ladies' Furnishing Goods, Wall Paper, Carpets and Oil Cloths, School Books and Supplies, Pictures and Frames, etc. Miss Rawlings is a thoroughly competent Milliner and Dress Maker, and we offer you a City Stock to select from. You can get as fine and stylish Millinery and Dresses here as anywhere, and at the very lowest prices. Yours, etc.,

J. T. DAY & CO., HAZEL GREEN, KENTUCKY.

JOHN M. ROSE. H. C. SWANGO.

Rose & Swango, DEALERS IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE, HAZEL GREEN, KENTUCKY.

Carry a complete line of Dry Goods, Notions, Ladies' Dress Goods, Gents' Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Patent Medicines, Saddles, Harness, &c., and sell FOR CASH at prices lower than ever before seen in Hazel Green. All goods guaranteed as represented or money refunded.

THE CASH STORE! NEW HOUSE! NEW GOODS! NEW PRICES!

G. W. ROBINSON, Dealer in General Merchandise, CAMPTON, KENTUCKY.

To the People: Are you tired of paying old accounts and long prices, and do you want to find a place where you can buy goods with no loss of time AT PRICES THAT DEFEAT COMPETITION and where you will not be charged with the loss that follows a credit system. If so, call on me, and I will use every effort in my power to make our business association both profitable and pleasant. With thanks for your patronage in the past, and hoping to have a liberal share of the same in the future, I am, Most respectfully, GEO. W. ROBINSON.

CHEAPER SCHOOL BOOKS.

The undersigned takes pleasure in announcing that they have just completed arrangements with the American Book Company that will enable him to sell the school-books adopted by the State Board of Education at the following reduced rates:

McGuffey's Small Primer.....	35	Ray's New First Arithmetic.....	15
" Revised Primer.....	85	" Second Arithmetic.....	20
" Eclectic Speller.....	17	" Third Arithmetic.....	50
" First Reader.....	17	" Key to same.....	50
" Second Reader.....	20	" High Arithmetic.....	85
" Third Reader.....	42	" Key to same.....	75
" Fourth Reader.....	50	McGuffey's 1st Eclectic Geography.....	55
" Fifth Reader.....	75	" 2d Eclectic Geography.....	1 10
" Sixth.....	85	" 3d Eclectic Geography.....	1 30

The above school-book publications of the American Book Company are well-known standards, and we shall at all times have a full supply on hand for sale to school officers, teachers or pupils at the prices named. Other school-books published by the American Book Company, 137 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, supplied at correspondingly low prices.

J. T. DAY & CO., Hazel Green, Ky.

Business Education

THOROUGH INSTRUCTION IN BOOK-KEEPING, SHORT-HAND, TYPE-WRITING, PENMANSHIP, TELEGRAPHY, ETC., AT THE BRYANT & STRATTON BUSINESS COLLEGE, SOUTH-WEST CORNER THIRD AND JEFFERSON STREETS, LOUISVILLE, KY. CATALOGUE FREE.

JOB PRINTING SEATLY, CHEAPLY and PROMPTLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE. Send your order

Consignments of produce and
freightage of Mountain Merchants respec-
tively solicited, Jel4,1y

Hazel Green Herald.

SPENCER COOPER, Publisher.

HAZEL GREEN, I. I. KY.

THE OLD POST-ROAD.

The fences now on either side

Have fallen to decay.

And slender vines creep up and hide

The posts of mossy gray.

They stand like sentinels astride,

Their heads upraised on high;

Their office is to watch and wait;

The coach will soon pass by.

Across the road, untouched by wheels,

A little streamlet flows.

And here and there the long grass steals

In waving, narrow rows.

The daisies in the roadway gleam,

The blossoms, faded and dry.

Yet as I wander here I dream

The coach will soon pass by.

Beside the road the oak trees tall

Their sweeping branches spread;

A benediction seems to fall

From arching boughs of shade.

Across the road, suggesting rest,

Their giant shadows lie;

The sun sinks to the golden west

The coach will soon pass by.

The sun is hid by distant hills,

The road grows dim and gray.

A blessed peace my senses fills,

Yet ere the close of day.

I listen for the post-boy's call,

And strain a watching ear.

I like to think that, after all,

The coach will soon pass by.

—Faint Scott Mine, in Leslie's Weekly.



THE FATHERS VICTIM.

Story of Western Life

—THOMAS P. MONTFORT.

Copyright 1910 by A. M. MONTFORT.

CHAPTER XXI.

GREEN NEEDS MORE MONEY AND GETS IT.

Louise thought it best to say nothing

to her parents of Harry Pearson's

proposal. She very naturally concluded that

the matter was at an end, and knowing

the anxiety that weighed on her father's

mind already, she was loath to add

anything to it. John had not forgotten

Serag's words, but after watching

Pearson closely on the occasion of his

visit, saw nothing to warrant him in

adopting Serag's idea. His deportment

was always that of a perfect gen-

tleman, and there was absolutely nothing

in it to indicate any intentions,

honorable or otherwise, relative to

Louise.

Two weeks passed quietly after

Harry's proposal, and during the time

he made several visits to Green's, al-

ways bringing with him some deli-

cacies for the sick woman. He often ex-

pressed a wish to render John more

substantial aid, and John had always

accepted the wish for the deed.

Dr. Bascom made regular daily visits

to his patient, but as yet the improve-

ment in her condition was scarcely per-

ceptible. The fever was losing its

power, it is true, but it had had a long

run, and her blood was burned up by it

and she was weak and feeble.

"She is in a fair way to recover," the

doctor announced, "but she is so near

the verge of the grave that it would

require but little to place her in it. She

needs strength, and we must endeavor

to build up her constitution. Good food

is the thing she stands most in need of

now—good, wholesome diet and plenty

of it."

"Yes," said John, "but that, I fear, I

shall not be able to give her. I have

raised the last dollar that I can raise—

mortgaged everything that I can mor-

tgage, and now it is all gone, and there

is not a morsel of food in the house. I

don't know what in the name of God I

am to do next. I cannot sit here and

see my wife die of hunger, and I know

of no way to prevent it. What am I to

do, doctor? What can I do?"

"Green," replied the doctor, "if I

could I'd help you. But I can't. I am

working for nothing, for my patients

have no money to pay me, and I have

scarcely enough to live on. I haven't a

dollar. If I had you should have a part

of it. But I'll see if I can't manage

in some way to raise some money

for you. I don't know what

success I'll have, and I can't

encourage you to hope for anything. I

can only try. It is not necessary for

me to come and see the patient again

for several days, but if I am so for-

tunate as to do anything for you I'll

come at once."

"Thank you, doctor," said John fer-

vently as he clasped the old doctor's

hand. "You have already placed me

under a world of obligations to you,

and if I was never able to repay you,

God will be merciful."

"GREEN, DON'T TALK THAT WAY."

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THE SITTING ROOM.

No Other Place so Perfectly Typifies the

immunity of the family. No room in the house so perfectly typifies the communism of a family, the true uniting in the diversity of the individuals, as the sitting-room. It is the center of the social life of the household. It is "the room of the house." There she is oftenest found in her moments of leisure, ready to hear, to sympathize, to console and to advise.

Here the father frolics with his children, here the mother sings and the story and read aloud, here the troubles of the day dwindle and disappear or are softened and lessened by united sympathizing and soothing surroundings; here hats and mittens are cracked and rosy apples and fragrant oranges lend their flavor and juicy richness to the homely scene, while without the wind howls, the rain falls or the snow flies.

To make this room the hearthstone, its furnishings should contain elements that appeal to the tastes and pursuits of each of the members of the household. It should be comfortable, capable, for favorite chairs and shelves or bookcases, and tables for each one's choice of books and papers, and for unadorned corners and cozy nooks, if each has a corner of his own. A portion of a drawer or a certain shelf. Places where the studious, the ambitious or the thoughtful can work out their pet projects, or keep safely their treasured plans and possessions ready for the sudden inspiration or the industrious mood, which quite as often sends one amid the family chatter as in the solitude of a room.

To secure all this will require considerable outlay as well as much unselfish thought on the part of the homemaker. The outlay, however, can usually be modified, adding purchases from time to time as the family grows, and may show them to be desirable. Indeed, the true furnishing of such a room, after a certain point, must be a matter of growth. Given the bare bones of chairs, tables and cupboards, rounded form and vigorous expression of the sitting-room must grow out of the mental and moral life of the family, growth of the social, intellectual and spiritual food on which the family feeds.

Of course furnishing selected with this aim in view will be as varied as families are, for what expresses comfort and gives help and solace to one family would be useless, lame or uncomfortable to others. Each home writes its own history sooner or later in its furnishings and arrangements. Even straightened lines and simple forms, if they suggest luxury can not prevent the telling of the tale. Year by year slips by, purchase after purchase is made, chapter after chapter is written. What we most desire to have is a room that is simple, and therefore the home does express, in the long run, what we are and what we feel. This being true, let us not be impatient; let us proceed thoughtfully, unselfishly and unceasingly, for our home center may not express our lives, our generous natures or our narrow minds.—Harper's Weekly.

GOOD LAMPS.

The Secret of Keeping Them in Perfect Working Order.

In these days when lamps are used so much the care of them is quite an important matter. If the lamps be good and have proper attention one can wish for a more satisfactory light, but if badly cared for they will be a source of much discomfort. The great secret of having lamps in good working order is to keep them clean and to use good oil. Have a regular plan for cleaning the lamps. Put a folded newspaper on the table, so that any stray bits of burned wick or drops of oil may fall upon it. Wash and wipe the chimneys and shades. Now take off all loose parts of the burner, wash them in hot soap-suds and wipe with a clean soft cloth. Trim the wicks and turn them quite low. With a soft, wet cloth, well soaked, wipe the burner thoroughly, working the cloth as much as possible inside the burner, to get off every particle of the charred wick. Now fill the lamp within about one inch of the top and wipe with a damp towel and then dry one. Adjust all the parts and return them to their proper places. Whenever a new wick is required in a lamp wash and scald the burner with kerosene, and wash the wick with a student lamp receptacle for waste oil, which is screwed on the bottom of the burner, should be taken off at least once a week and washed. Sometimes a wick will get very hard and dirty before it is well consumed. It is not economy to try to burn it; replace it with a fresh one. The trouble and expense are slight, and the increased clearness and brilliancy will repay the extra care. When a lamp is lighted it should not at once be turned up to the full height; wait until the chimney is heated. Beautiful shades are often cracked or broken by being lit too soon. The lamp should be placed in the room as soon as it is lighted, that it may heat gradually.—Chicago Herald.

—Room at the Top—Dusty Rhodes: "When I started out in life I was told there was room at the top, and I found it so." Dogood: "How was that?" Rhodes: "I was on the Blood and Snake brand in the room under the eaves."—N. Y. Herald.

Here it is. To the man who labors with his hands, physical trouble is a very serious thing. It is not merely the pain he endures, raising and dragging him, but the prospect of loss of time, money and peace haunts him and aggravates his suffering. He is bent on having prompt relief from his trouble. He wants the best and the proof and here it is: St. Jacobs Oil. He had used St. Jacobs Oil, April 10, 1884, that he had used St. Jacobs Oil in his stables for horse complaints and upon himself for rheumatism, and had found it the best remedy he had ever tried. Again, Feb. 11, 1887, he writes: "I have used St. Jacobs Oil for rheumatism and sore back, as stated, and it cured; and for burns and bruises it does it more as recommended to do. I always keep it in the house and recommend it to my neighbors." Mr. John Garbutt, 600 Minna St., San Francisco, Cal., writes: "Some time back I sprained my knee and suffered agony until I tried St. Jacobs Oil. The result was a speedy and permanent cure."—Miss Ida M. Fleming, 7 S. Carey St., Baltimore, Md., says: "I had been afflicted for two years with neuritis, and tried every means to get rid of the torturing disease. I had been given so much quinine that my nervous system was seriously injured. I was advised to use St. Jacobs Oil, which I did, and it relieved me entirely."

Cornish will make the man if he only sees enough of it at a good profit.—Texas Sittings.

Water Cure. The Chicago, Union Pacific & North-Western Line offers the very best facilities for tourists of visiting the resorts of California, Portland, Oregon, or Puget Sound points. Excursion tickets, good six days and four times a week, are now on sale at very low rates and in return of the same. The Chicago, Union Pacific & North-Western Line, Union Pacific & Southern Pacific Railways. Full information and reservations of space in sleeping cars can be obtained upon application to any of the following agents: General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago & North-Western Railway, Chicago, Ill.

When a man is too lazy to walk around a mud-hole, he should not be commended for idleness. In walking through it. There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by Dr. J. C. Hall & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from one to three times a day, and directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for a cure of Catarrh, and send for circulars and testimonials. Address, Dr. J. C. Hall & Co., Toledo, O. Catarrh by Druggists, Inc.

Question before the house: "Do you want your sidewalk shored off?"—Yonkers Statesman.

The Only One Ever Printed—Can You Find It?

There is a 32 line display advertisement in this paper, this week, which has no other like it except in the world. The same is true of each new one appearing each week. Dr. J. C. Hall & Co., Toledo, Ohio, send you a book, "The House Place," on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send the name of the kind and they will return you a book, beautiful lithographs or samples free.

A Right-Toned Singer is generally off his base.—Binghamton Reformer.

Beauty is like an almanac; if it last a year it is well.—E. Adams.

Man wants the earth, but it is the house-keeper who gets the dirt.

"Something that should be looked into"—a microscope.—Washington Star.

Is it proper to call the night clerk a wide awake druggist?—Pharmaceutical Era.

A good many more are more interested in the poor than poverty stricken.—Texas Sittings.

Prime goods before a fall, and he who liveth on the bluff may expect to take a tumble.—Indianapolis Journal.

The reason why the ocean is so often frozen is because it is so full of fat.—Boston Post.

The talkative man is sound to the core.—Binghamton Reformer.

A weather prophet: "An income on the sale of overcoats."—Washington Star.

A tumble-down affair—a wrestling match.—Texas Sittings.

It will require more than nine tailors to make a man of the average dandy.

"Do not know, I don't think much of Mayson." "You don't have to. You can size Mayson up in two seconds."—Brooklyn Times.

"Check up your gun yet?" replied the client. "Didn't have it?" replied the client. "I have it in my trunk."—Indianapolis Journal.

"I suppose you think you've got me into a pickle," said the customer, to the cook when she threw it into the jar of cucumbers.—Pharmaceutical Era.

Pledges that are reasonably sure of being kept for at least a few months.—Philadelphia Times.

Catarrh--Remove the Cause.

I was afflicted from infancy with Catarrh, and for ten years, with eruptions on my face. I was attended by the best physicians, and used a number of Blood remedies with no permanent relief. My life became a burden to me, for my case was declared incurable. I saw S. S. S. advertised, and took eight bottles, which cured me entirely, and I feel like a new person.—Miss Josie Owen, Memphis, Ohio.

I was the victim of the worst case of Catarrh that I ever heard of. I was entirely deaf in one ear, and all the inside of my nose, including part of the bone, sloughed off. No sort of treatment benefited me, and physicians said I would never have any hearing. I have been well for years, with no sign of return of the disease.—Mr. JOSEPH POLHILL, Duane St., N. Y. S. S. S. cure Catarrh, like it does other Blood diseases, by eliminating the poison which causes it. Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases, sent free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

PERRINS no local disease has puzzled and baffled the medical profession more than nasal catarrh. While not immediately fatal it is among the most distressing, painful and disgusting of the flesh is better to be and the records show very few or no cases of radical cure of chronic catarrh by any of the multitudinous modes of treatment until the introduction of Perry's Cream Balm a few years ago. The success of this preparation has been most gratifying and surprising. Apply Balm into each nostril. It is quickly Absorbed. Gives relief at once. Price 50 cents per Druggist.

The cheerful life longest in years, and afterwards in our regards. Cheerfulness is the off-shoot of goodness.—Joyce.

An Important Difference. To make it apparent to thousands, who think themselves ill, that they are not actually in any disease, but that the system simply needs cleansing, is to bring comfort home to their hearts, as a positive condition is easily cured by using Syrup of Figs. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

When an Irish baby is in the cradle you can't compose it with a sham-rock.—Boston Courier.

Mr. J. C. Forman, Alton, Illinois, writes on Jan. 10, 1890: "My wife has been a great sufferer from headaches for over 20 years, and your Bradycrine is the only remedy that has ever relieved her. I can get you all the recommendations you can for it, and I will be glad to measure in recommending it on all occasions."

Who thinks to buy villany with gold shall find such faith so bought, so sold.—Marston.

Sudden Changes of Weather cause Throat Diseases. There is no more effective remedy for Coughs, Colds, etc., than BROWN'S HONEYCOAT. Sold only in Jars. Price 25 cents.

LOVING CHARITIES is greater than laws; and the charities of life are more than all ceremonies.—Talmud.

Don't Neglect a Cough. Take some Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. For a Cough, Croup, Whooping Cough, etc., take one of these.

TEACHER: "What is the feminine of man?" Little Girl: "—Dude."—Brooklyn Life.

BROWN'S PILLS have been in popular use since 1850 for 30 years and are a safe, sure and gentle remedy. 25 cents a box.

It is a cold day when a young lady keeps a book about her neck.

"August Flower"

I had been troubled five months with Dyspepsia. I had a fullness after eating, and a heavy load in the pit of my stomach. Sometimes the deadly sickness would overtake me. I was working for Thomas McHenry, Druggist, Allegheny, Pa., in whose employ I had been for seven years. I used August Flower for two weeks. I was relieved of all trouble. I can now eat things I dared not touch before. I have gained twenty pounds since my recovery. J. D. Cox, Allegheny, Pa. ©

HE HAD THE GRIP. MR. E. SCHLICHTING, living at No. 200 Third Ave., New York City, wrote the following under date of the 25th, 1891: "I was taken with severe pains in my back, head, chest and throat, and in fact my whole body ached, and I concluded it must be the grip. I used two bottles of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup and relief, the third bottle cured me. Two of my children were taken the same way and two bottles cured them. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is worth its weight in gold."

The loss of flesh is a trifle. You think you need not mind it.

But, if you go on losing for some time or lose a good deal in a short time, you are running down. Is that a trifle?

Get back to your healthy weight and generally you get back to health.

A book on CAREFUL LIVING will tell you what it is to get there, and when Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil is useful. Free.

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Your druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil—all druggists everywhere do. 50¢

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GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

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LABELLED 1-2 LB. TINS ONLY.

A ROBBER OR THIEF

Is better than the jaded scale agent who tells you as gospel truth that the

Jones' \$60.5 Ton Wagon Scale

is not a standard scale, and equal to any made.

Jones of Binghamton, Binghamton, N.Y.

Patents! Pensions



Hard to take the big, old-fashioned pill. It's pretty hard to have to take it, too. You wouldn't, if you realized fully how it shocks and weakens the system.

Luckily, you don't have to take it. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are better. They're sensible. They do, mildly and gently, more than the ordinary pill, with all its disturbance. They regulate the liver, stomach and bowels, as well as thoroughly cleanse them. They're the original Little Liver Pills, purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, the smallest and the easiest to take.

One Little Pellet for a gentle laxative—three for a cathartic. Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels are promptly and permanently cured.

They're the cheapest, too, for they're guaranteed to give satisfaction, or your money is returned. You pay only for the good you get.

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THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY

GENTLEMEN AND LADIES, see your dollars by wearing W. L. Douglas Shoes. They wear the longest, and are the most economical foot wear ever offered for the money.

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